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CIRCULATION DURING JULY.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1902, all in regular edition, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Total.
1.....	116,100	116,100
2.....	116,160	232,260
3.....	116,020	348,280
4.....	116,220	464,500
5.....	116,750	581,250
6.....	116,910	698,160
7.....	116,970	815,130
8.....	116,390	931,520
9.....	114,710	1,046,230
10.....	116,290	1,162,520
11.....	114,960	1,277,480
12.....	119,040	1,396,520
13.....	121,900	1,518,420
14.....	116,700	1,635,120
15.....	116,280	1,751,400
16.....	114,680	1,866,080

Total for the month.....3,614,540  
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....82,268

Net number distributed.....3,532,272  
Average daily distribution.....113,943

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of July was 7.09 per cent.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of July, 1902.

W. B. CARR.  
J. F. FARISH,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
My term expires April 26, 1905.

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 5,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening delivery.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

SECURE PLEDGED NOMINEES.

Public indignation against the combine in the House of Delegates is a natural result of the tactics which this organization has pursued. About once every six months, or whenever some particularly vicious piece of work is done by this branch of the municipal government, the protests of the voters secure a reform—though it is always a temporary truce.

Combines of the sort which have controlled the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly are not of any political faith. The members use their party for personal ends. The words Democrat and Republican have no meaning for them. They are in the House for "business."

Delegate Reiss could get improvements for his ward only by appearing to oppose them. He resigned rather than enter the combine, even though by yielding he could have secured street and alley improvements. It is an intolerable condition.

Yet sermons, printer's ink and speeches directed against combines in the House of Delegates are only a part of the work of reform. The city must be protected against ward politics which sends grafters to the City Hall.

Two remedies have been proposed. One is to abolish the House of Delegates and leave the legislative branch of the administration in the hands of the Council. Another is to continue the House of Delegates, but to compel political parties to make the nominations in a general convention or primary, citizens in every part of the city voting for the candidates from the different wards. This would permit a more careful scrutiny of the candidates and, as in the case of Councilmen, secure a higher class of men.

It is not expected that those now in the combine of the House of Delegates are in favor of either of these propositions. However, nothing can be done towards permanent reform without the consent of the House. The people will never be allowed to take action without first obtaining the consent of this branch of the Municipal Assembly.

Only a Charter amendment will permit this proposed change. Both branches of the Municipal Assembly must vote to put this amendment before the people. The House of Delegates, as at present and usually constituted, will not let such a bill pass.

Any party that would pledge its nominees for the Municipal Assembly to place such an amendment before the people would receive a majority larger than any ever given in this city. It is not too early to begin such an agitation at the present time. Let ward organizations and associations voice their sentiments on the proposition. The party managers will be quick enough to listen to the protests of men who go to the polls. Until some such action is taken, the House of Delegates will continue to be a byword and hissing.

SIX CENTS TO SEE LADY RAGLAN.

If reports from London are true, Lady Raglan has sustained the reputation established by the elongated overcoat which bears her name. Just as that piece of apparel created a stir among the nation's courtiers—at least until the price per yard came down to the bargain-counter level of \$5.70—so she has devised another scheme which has put the single-shoulder piece garment into the shade.

Now, Mrs. Raglan is no scrub lady—she is the real article. She was one of the elect at the coronation ceremonies. Speaking in comparative terms, she was "it," together with a few score others who perspired through the services in Westminster Abbey a fortnight or so ago.

She must be kind-hearted, for, so say the cablegrams, she has consented to place herself on exhibition in her coronation robes and wearing the medal

presented to her by King Edward. Six cents admission will be charged to the poor people who wish to see the sight, and the proceeds will go to the local hospital in Beckenham, Kent.

And why not? There was certainly enough pomp and ceremony at the coronation to warrant some good coming out of it. If Lady Raglan wishes to display the charms which were on view in the Abbey to those having the necessary 6 cents, she has certainly arranged to help a good cause.

It would be interesting to know the spirit in which the 6-centers will view M'Lady. Will they go simply to help the hospital, or will they go to make a critical examination of her good taste, the fit of her gown, her coiffure and her facial make-up? If she would consent to visit this side of the water, there are plenty of side-show men who would seize the opportunity to net her a neat sum as well as a handsome profit for themselves.

PROFESSOR WHITE'S BUNCOMBE.

J. U. White, Republican nominee for Superintendent of Schools, apparently believes that voters can be fooled into making him the champion of free textbooks in this State. Taking advantage of an invitation to address a county institute, he used his best endeavors to create campaign thunder by advocating free books.

From the manner in which partisan organs printed and exploited this speech, it is evident that the game of the Brookfield teacher is on a level with other practices of the Republican managers. Axioms delivered by Professor White are to be distributed as "hot stuff" by the literary bureau of the Republican organization.

Will Professor White tell of any one in this State who is opposed to free-text-books? When the Democrats passed a law reducing the price of books, the first step in this direction was taken. The schedule of prices now prevailing is less than at any time in the history of Missouri schools.

Sooner or later books will be furnished free of charge to every pupil of the public schools. Yet neither White nor Carrington can hasten that day. So far as the Superintendent of Schools is concerned, he is helpless to provide the money wherewith to purchase the books. He is chosen to administer and advise; not to provide funds.

Until the finances of counties and cities are such that the means to buy books can be found, school patrons must continue to spend their own money for these necessary implements of culture. As soon as the money can be found, free-text-books will be provided, no matter whether Democrats or Republicans are in power.

Just as there is need for more schools and better paid teachers, so is there need for free-text-books. However, one will come as soon as the other. Only money is lacking to secure all three of these improvements. The Superintendent of Schools has no power in securing the necessary cash.

So why the buncombe? Professor White mistakes the functions of the office to which he aspires if he really thinks that free-text-books will be ordered in every county of the State when the Superintendent of Schools so decrees. Let him talk a little practical sense and not try to make a political issue out of a proposition to which every one agrees and which was the policy of every school authority in Missouri long before he was known in partisan politics. He would as well announce himself the special guardian of the Sermon on the Mount.

HARMONY AND CONSISTENCY.

In contrast with the fight over the outrages of bossism inside the Republican organization of this city and State, the harmony which prevails among Democrats is a tribute to consistency and truth.

In St. Louis especially is the factional spleen of the Republicans at its worst. With Kerens and Phelps attempting to continue the old Ziegenhain gang in power against the protest of the better element, there is every reason to believe that an old-time factional fight of even more than usual bitterness has been started.

Democrats have started the work of the campaign in a spirit which indicates that the majority next fall will be larger than ever before. There is a widespread interest among voters. The attacks on the integrity of officials and the honor of the State have served to arouse the people to a realization of the game which scheming bosses are trying to work for selfish ends.

It is only Democratic neglect which will permit Republicans to lessen the prospective majority. The chief duty of the party managers is to get the vote to the polls. This should be an easy task. Missouri will not join the Republican column this year.

SCHENK AND HIS MISTAKE.

With the death of Professor Leopold Schenk a world which was at one time profoundly interested in his claim of discovery of the secret of sex-control; that is, the determination of the sex of children before birth, will, in the continued lack of convincing proof, proceed to forget the Schenk theory.

The vital solicitude of the race as to the solution of the problem to which Doctor Schenk devoted his great learning and brilliant talents was eminently natural. It means a great deal to the world if science can so direct nature's operations as to dictate with reasonable certainty the sex of an unborn child. To a thronged monarch the birth of a son to succeed him is desired above all things. In wealthy families the line of male descent is vastly important. Even to the average parent, there is always a preference as to the sex of a child.

Doctor Schenk's positive announcement some years ago that he had solved this problem of sex-control caused, therefore, a tremendous sensation. For a season the Doctor was probably the most talked-of man of the day. He came into communication on confidential terms with royalty, nobility, gentry and the aristocracy of the dollar. All were desirous of profiting by the application of his discovery.

There was no limit to the fortune and fame certain to be his if his theories worked out as he claimed for them. But this they failed to do, and, despite his genuinely valuable services to science in his investigations of the problem, the failure to demonstrate his claimed solution placed Schenk in discredit. He was expelled from the university of whose faculty he was a member, and, in many ways, made to feel that he was considered as a charlatan in science. He is believed by many to have died of a broken heart owing to this disastrous termination of his career.

The pity of his story lies in the fact that Schenk was not a mountebank or mere "faker," but a very earnest and sincere scientist, who made the one mistake, fatal in science, of asserting as a truth that which he could not demonstrate in fact.

THE GROWTH OF A VITAL LANGUAGE.

Doctor G. Stanley Hall's contention, in a recent address to the students of the University of Chicago, that children should be permitted to use slang until they reach an age when they may intelligently appreciate a study of the more delicate discriminations of their native tongue, is not by any means unwise or perilous.

The English language, to a greater extent than any other, perhaps, is a vital and growing language. New words, sanctioned by usage which is first justified by their expressiveness and consequent true value, are every year being added to the English vocabulary. In the majority of instances, these words are at first

slang words. The academicians protest against and condemn them, but it is not these protests which decide their fate. If they are graphic words, they remain in use until finally accepted and incorporated in our dictionaries. If they die, it is merely because they deserved to die as not heightening the expressiveness of our tongue.

Another ample source of the coinage of new words in these days is found in the developments of the industrial world. Discoveries in science and mechanical invention, causing the birth of new industries and businesses, have brought with them numberless new words that were unknown a few years ago. The person who holds himself aloof from the common speech of his time would in this progressive age soon find that he was so crippled in his vocabulary as to be unable to comprehend the speech of his fellows. So common a word as "voltage," for instance, would leave him bewildered, and a hundred other words due to the modern utilization of electricity would possess no meaning for him.

So, too, with the slang phrases toward which the purist assumes so scornful an attitude. They must be kept up with today if we would know the accepted and duly authorized English tongue of tomorrow. A child prevented from growing up in contact with the growth of his native tongue would inevitably be outgrown by that tongue and consequently handicapped for vigorous and vital expression. The wiser way by far is to permit an intimate companionship with current words, the proper time for selection and elimination arriving when maturer intelligence is possessed by the student, whose equipment will then be generous and wholesomely animate.

REPUBLICAN ASSERTIONS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS NOW WITHOUT AN ISSUE ON WHICH TO APPEAL TO AMERICAN VOTERS COME FROM A PANIC-STRIKEN DESIRE TO DODGE THE GREAT ISSUE OF TRUST REGULATION.

Republican promises to revise the tariff, as part of that regulation, will be nothing more or less than a treacherous attempt to remove this issue under false pretenses. The Republican party will never be the party of tariff reform, and the American people now demand tariff reform. The monopoly trusts, which absolutely own and control the Republican party, sternly forbid a revision of the tariff, well knowing that their monopolies depend upon the maintenance of high protective duties. No matter what pledges the Republican party may give to American voters, the trusts will be obeyed by this party in the end. The issue upon which American Democracy goes before the American people is the issue of tariff revision.

Republicans of Howard County have nominated a Representative and refused to endorse any one's Senatorial candidacy. Though Howard County is nearly 2,000 Democratic, the Republican local bosses were so afraid of losing the friendship of National Committee-men Kerens that they did not have the courage even to throw a compliment at Nagel, Dyer or Akins.

FOREIGN CRITICS OF THE NAVAL MANEUVERS NOW IN PROGRESS ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD WILL NOT FIND OCCASION FOR SECRET REJOICING OVER EVIDENCES OF WEAKNESS OR INEPTITUDE IN THAT BRANCH OF UNCLE SAM'S MILITANT SERVICE.

The American Navy has invariably commanded the respect of the world in peace and in war.

Critics cannot help noticing the improvement in the street-cleaning department of the municipal government over that of a year ago. This is one of the years in which Democrats in St. Louis, as well as in the State, are not compelled to spend much time "showing" voters. The good works are on every hand.

RECENT COMMENT.

Orators Who Disliked to Speak.

Justin McCarthy in the Outlook.

There are instances, no doubt, of men gifted with an absolute genius for debate, speech who have had no natural inclination for debate, and would rather have been free from any necessity for entering into the war of words. I have heard John Bright say that he would never make a speech if he did not feel it a duty imposed upon him, and that he would never enter the House of Commons if he felt free to keep away from its debates.

Bright said as a born orator, and was, on the whole, I think, the greatest public and parliamentary orator I have ever heard in England, not excluding Gladstone himself. Bright had all the physical qualities of the orator. He had a commanding presence and a voice of the most marvelous intonation, capable of expressing in musical sound every emotion which lends itself to eloquence—the impassioned, the indignant, the pathetic, the appealing and the humorous. Then I can recall an instance of another man, not indeed, endowed with Bright's superb oratorical gifts, but who had to spend the greater part of his life since he attained the age of manhood in the making of speeches within and outside the House of Commons. I am thinking now of Charles Stewart Parnell. I know well that Parnell would never have made a speech if he could have avoided the task and that he even felt a nervous dislike to the mere putting of a question in the House.

Stephen Girard's Plan for Napoleon's Escape.

J. Y. Stratton in Baltimore American.

Mr. Girard is said to have informed Napoleon of his plan, which was to spirit him away to America. For this purpose the fastest clipper which Mr. Girard could procure was dispatched to La Rochelle, where Napoleon was to take passage, Bonaparte acceded to the plan, and after his abduction in Paris he hastened to La Rochelle to embark for America. His enemies, however, were in hot pursuit and on the alert, and when he reached the port he was alarmed to find the harbor filled with the ships of allies. He realized the impossibility of reaching the clipper ship, and even if once aboard he saw the futility of escape from the harbor. He did not long hesitate what to do. He selected the British warship Bellephophon, then in the harbor, and went aboard, committing himself, as he stated in a letter at the time, "to the protection of the laws of the most powerful, the most persevering and the most generous of his foes." He little realized at the time that he was surrendering himself into life captivity and that the harbor island of St. Helena was to be his prison.

Mr. Girard's plan was to bring Napoleon to America and to land him on the coast of Accomac County, Virginia, whose numerous islands and bays afforded a most desirable harbor for the ship. The residents of the interior were most hospitable and would gladly have sided Mr. Girard in concealment of the deposed Emperor had such course been deemed necessary by developments in France and on the Continent.

We Must Go East for Big Game.

Philadelphia North American.

Potter County woodmen say that not within their recollection have bears been so plentiful as they are now, and the way they account for it is the absence of the woods theory in this State. When the time was thick the bears were compelled to skidish more for food, and had to depend to a great extent on roots and barks and on the rather scanty supplies which the sheep pastures and pig pens of the scattered settlers afforded. The clearing away of the woods has been followed by the appearance in limitless areas of many sorts of berries which fruit particularly relishes, and on which he thrives and grows fat. Besides that, the clearing up of the forests has made room for a wider distribution of portable farm stock and made it easier of access—such as pigs, sheep, calves and the like, which the black bear will take all sorts of chances to get his paws on.

Human Desires Make Civilization.

Political Science Quarterly.

Civilization indeed consists in the attempt to minimize the evils, while conserving the benefits, of this hitherto inevitable conflict between material resources and human desires. As long, however, as this conflict endures, the primary explanation of human life must continue to be the economic explanation—the explanation of the adjustment of material resources to human desires. This adjustment may be modified by aesthetic, religious and moral, in short by intellectual and spiritual, forces; but in last resort it still remains an adjustment of life to the where-withal of life.

TYPICAL SUMMER GIRL OF WEST END.



MISS NELLIE CLARK. —Photograph by Starka.  
No. 2644 Page boulevard, a pretty summer girl of the West End, whose dainty gowns have been greatly admired this season.

HAPPENINGS IN SOCIETY AND PERSONAL MENTION.

A pavilion party was given at Carondelet Park Saturday evening by Mrs. M. Gilmore of Millstadt, Ill., who is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Balz of No. 1819 South Seventh street. Dancing and an informal programme of music were enjoyed. Those present were:

Messieurs: Hazel Balz, Annie Kowalski, George Welsch, Ruby Slattery, Margaret Durham, John Driessel, Harry Mark, Dick Voile, William Nahlak, Edward H. Frye, John Klein, Robert Gilmore.

Mesdemoiselles: Bertha Driessel, Celia Berghorn, Lydia Arras, Minnie Wiggins, Mary Jackson, Edna Sanders.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss Leonora Placht, accompanied by her brother, Edward A. Placht, departed yesterday for Colorado to spend a month.

The Explorers' Club gave an outing at Meramec Highlands last Sunday. About thirty members enjoyed the pleasure of seeking some unknown spots in the vicinity. Each member wore the club colors, pink and gray. The last Sunday of August the club will explore Plaza Blanca.

Miss Georgetta Pipe was surprised by a few of her intimate friends at her residence on Clara avenue Tuesday evening on the occasion of her sixteenth birthday. She received many pretty presents. Dancing and singing were enjoyed.

Messes Elsie Karguth and Helen Bush are expected to return Monday, after a pleasant sojourn at South Haven, Mich.

Mrs. Antoinette Fritche Latham of No. 2639 Caroline street, has gone on a tour of all points of interest in Colorado, and then goes to Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast. Her mother, Mrs. Fritche, was just returned from a trip to St. Paul, Minn., and the northern lakes.

Messes Maria Desmond, sister of Chief of Detectives William Desmond, and Kate O'Brien, principal of the Walnut Park school, who are now at Ashbury Park, N. J., will return to St. Louis next week.

Miss Sadie Rosenberg has returned from a pleasant trip to the South, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. E. M. Hoyer, of Shreveport, La., who will receive her friends at the residence of Mrs. Fritche, and Mrs. William Rosenberg, at No. 312 South Jefferson avenue.

R. J. White, Supreme Recorder of the Legion of Honor, will depart for Denver, Colo., on Saturday afternoon to attend the annual meeting of the National Fraternal Congress.

Miss Allie Davis, daughter of P. S. Davis of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, has gone to Monett, Mo., to visit friends.

A party of young persons from Compton Heights, chaperoned by Mrs. J. Brandenburger, departed Friday afternoon on the steamer Cape Girardeau for a trip down the river. After a short sojourn at Cape Girardeau and Commerce, they will return next week. The party consisted of Miss Edna Ott, Miss Edna B. Hammerstein, Mr. E. W. Brandenburger and P. Van Graafeiland.

One of the enjoyable events of the week was a surprise party, given Miss Anna Hooper of No. 102 Menard street, in honor of her birthday. Singing and dancing were indulged in after which a dainty supper was served. Music was furnished by the Laurel Wreath Mandolin Club.

BOOM IN FARM LAND SALES.

Illinois and Iowa Men Buying in Boone and Audrain.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralla, Mo., Aug. 21.—An unprecedented demand for farm lands has recently taken place in this locality and the price per acre has advanced from 30 to 50 per cent. Farms have been sold here recently in Boone and Audrain counties aggregating more than a million dollars.

The purchasers are principally from Illinois and Iowa. Twenty farmers from the same county in Illinois arrived last night with a house farm and several sales closed to-day.

FROM THE GREAT POETS.

TO THOMAS MOORE.

BY BYRON.

George Noel Gordon (Lord Byron) was born in London January 22, 1788. His father was John Byron, Captain in the Guards. He studied at Harrow and Cambridge, England, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1805. In 1812 he joined the Greek insurgents at Cephalonia, and the following year became Commander-in-Chief at Missolonghi, where he died, April 19, 1824.

Y boat is on the shore,  
And my bark is on the sea;  
But before I go, Tom Moore,  
Here's a double health to thee!

Here's a sigh to those who love me,  
And a smile to those who hate;  
And whatever sky's above me,  
Here's a heart for every fate!

Though the ocean roar around me,  
Yet it still shall bear me on;  
Though a desert should surround me,  
It hath springs that may be won.

Weren't the last drop in the well,  
As I gazed upon the brink,  
Ere my fainting spirit fell,  
'Tis to thee that I would drink.

With that water, as this wine,  
The libation I would pour  
Should be—Peace with thine and mine,  
And a health to thee, Tom Moore!

Byron

SECRETS OF POWER'S SUIT ARE REVEALED.

Lawyer Lamb Says Bourke Cockran and Several Prominent Brokers Backed Action.

PLAINTIFF SENT FROM STATE.

Power Himself Declares That He Believed Stock He Received Was in Payment for Use of His Name in Litigation.

New York, Aug. 21.—Lawyer George Alfred Lamb, attorney for Peter Power, went on the stand to-day and told all he knew about the Northern Pacific merger suit.

Lamb said that he was practically forced by the people back of him to send Power away and that they paid the expenses of his trip to West Hurley and to Montreal.

Weidenfeld, Cockran and other sponsors of the Power suit, Mr. Lamb declared, feared that Power would be broken down as a witness and would "give away the people behind it."

The story of Powers's wandering came out, and a plan to send him to Europe was revealed, as was his quasi connection with the suit at issue.

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